

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

O. CLEMENS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1853.

TERMS OF THE DAILY JOURNAL.
In Advance, - - - - - \$3 for six months.

NOTICE.—Having a large amount of business demanding undivided attention, and which, in addition to my editorial labors, is more than I can well attend to, and as this will probably continue to be the case for three or four weeks to come, I have engaged the services of Rev. D. EMERSON, for the time named, and who will take charge of the editorial department of tomorrow evening's paper.

O. CLEMENS.

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 7th, 1853.

N. B.—Mr. EMERSON is not responsible for any political articles or any expression of political sentiment that may appear in the paper.

We understand that as Mr. Vardeman of Ralls county, was staying over night at Mr. Wilkerson Crawford's, half way between Hannibal and New London, last Monday week, the house was broken into and Mr. V. was robbed of \$250, and another gentleman who was also stopping there, was robbed of \$50. The person who committed the robbery was tracked to the second ford of Bear creek, and then the track was lost. We also understand that there are a number of runaway negroes in that section of country who are alarming the people by attacking and robbing other negroes at night, and by inducing other negroes to run away.

Mr. CLEMENS:—With many thanks to the members of the Hannibal Liquor Law Association, I beg leave to decline being a candidate on their ticket, for Councilman.

Sept. 13, '53. FRANCIS SCHNEIDER.

BANKING HOUSE.—Mr. Selmes has obtained a license to open a Banking House in Hannibal.

CORRECTION.—We are authorized by Dr. Morton to say that Elder D. P. Henderson is not the President of the College at Canton, as has been stated, but only President of the Committee of Trustees.

Barnum's great American Menagerie and Museum are in town to day. The crowd of people in attendance is about as well worth seeing as the exhibition itself.

For the Journal.

The 30th anniversary of the Salt River Association of Baptists was held with the Mt. Pisgah church, Pike county, Mo., commencing on the 9th inst.

Peace and harmony characterized their proceedings throughout. There were a number of ministers present, and several able sermons preached. A large sum was raised for home missionary purposes; also, resolutions were unanimously passed in favor of Sunday Schools and Temperance.

There was one incident, however, which occurred on the second day of the meeting, that spread gloom over many countenances. The house, with its contents, of Mr. James Fryer, a respectable farmer living near the church, was entirely consumed by fire. The family was at preaching when the sad accident occurred; it was a new and large two story frame building; several guests who had put up with him, had their satchels, trunks and clothes also burned.

A subscription was immediately set on foot for his benefit, and the congregation showed great liberality. The amount subscribed and paid in hand, is not correctly known by

JOHN M. JOHNSON.

September, 13, 1853.

CORRIG.—Mr. Stewart, Cotton Broker, of New York, says, in relation to the coming crop, in his circular to go by the Liverpool steamer:

"The crop prospects continue on the whole favorable. The season so far has been a wet one, and in several sections the plant has been thrown, from this cause, too much into weed, and partial complaints of the forms shedding and of worms are heard of. Should we have dry weather from this date, and a late frost, we shall have a good and possibly a very large crop.—From the character of the weather which has prevailed, speculation of injury from worms, or an early frost, has at times been the current belief, but not sufficiently to start a speculative movement."—[Intelligencer.]

A woman whose weight is stated to be 764 pounds, and whose age is 37 years, is on exhibition at No. 410 Broadway. She is claimed to be the largest woman in the world. She certainly is a great curiosity.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

[For the Journal.]

PROHIBITORY LAWS.

Mr. Editor:—As by request you published the bane yesterday; will you be so kind as also to administer, also by request, an infallible antidote. In denunciatory epithets and cowardly and silly insinuations the advocates of pure temperance cannot participate. They must leave to the Hannibal anti liquor prohibitory city ordinance party, all such weapons, as in exact harmony with the cause of drunkenness and debauchery, which they so jealously advocate.

VINDEX.

Please publish this note and the accompanying extracts. They are

From the Albany (N. Y.) Courier and Journal.

Just as much liquor sold as before prohibition, is still the cry, and we have no doubt is honestly believed by some, but as the sale and use of strong drinks produce drunkenness, and drunkenness produces crime, and crime furnishes tenants for our jails, we have honestly supposed that the number of such tenants was a pretty good criterion by which to judge of the effects of prohibition. In this we were the more fully confirmed by the fact that in our examination of 16 or 18 of our jails in Western New York, we found, as we have often stated, that the law of 1845 reduced the commitments in all of them considerably, in others one-half, and in a number of cases entirely emptied them, leaving them without a tenant for months. Jails too, that had never before exhibited such a spectacle. And when we see the same thing said of the jails in Vermont, we suppose that the same cause is producing the same effect, and that where crime and intemperance are actually diminishing, there cannot be an increase in the use of strong drinks.

Some time since it was announced that the jail at Burlington was empty, and now the same is said of that at Chelsea, and we confidently anticipate that others, in the course of the year, will be added to the list.

And here we will make the remark in our paper, which we have often made to individuals, that if we had the pecuniary means, we would, as the best possible thing to promote the passage of a Maine Law in this and in all other States where they are agitating it, take the most thorough measures to get the exact gauge of poverty and crime, as exhibited by the statistics of the Jails and Poor Houses of the States where that law is now in operation. We can hardly find language to express our regret that it should not be done. It might be done in two months.

[To be continued.]

From the Palmyra Whig.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The Marion county Temperance Society met in convention, pursuant to adjournment, in the Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 3d of September, 1853, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

T. H. Tatlow, President, called the Society to order, when it was opened with prayer by Rev. A. Greenlee.

The Secretary, R. E. Anderson, Esq., being absent, A. Steed was appointed Secretary pro tem. The President being called on, stated briefly the object of the formation of a county society, viz: to unite the friends of the temperance cause, whether sons of temperance or not, in discussing the "Maine Liquor Law" before the people.

The following Delegates were present, and handed in their names:

Palmyra Division, J. L. Flanagan, T. H. Tatlow, Round Grove Township, J. McCullough, Rev. T. H. Tatlow, Union Township, Dr. J. Tipton, Israel Johnson, Rev. A. Greenlee, A. Steed. Several brief addresses were then made before the Convention, and, on motion, a committee of five was appointed to prepare business for the Convention.

Whereupon, I. Johnson, Dr. J. Tipton, J. McCullough, J. L. Flanagan, and A. Steed, were appointed said committee.

The convention then took a recess until 2 o'clock, P. M.; at which time the convention re-assembled, and I. Johnson, chairman of the business committee, reported a set of resolutions, which being thoroughly discussed by Wm. Walker, Esq., Rev. A. Greenlee and T. H. Tatlow, Dr. J. Tipton, J. McCullough, A. Steed, and others, were amended and unanimously adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the organization of county temperance societies is one of the best means to give an impetus to the cause in which we are engaged, throughout the State; and we recommend the formation of such societies in the different counties preparatory to a mass State convention.

Resolved, That all laws licensing men to sell intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is wrong in principle, at war with the best interests of society, and defeats the object it is intended to accomplish: for while government builds penitentiaries, it licenses men to fill them with criminals; it builds poor houses, and licenses men to fill them with paupers; and then unjustly taxes the innocent and unoffending to support such institutions. It is an undeniable fact that three-fourths of the crime and pauperism of the coun-

try is attributable to intemperance, growing out of our license system.

Resolved, That all laws permitting the sale of intoxicating drinks, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes, is now considered pre-eminently the scourge of the world, without one redeeming qualification, and should at once be repealed, and driven from the statute book.

Resolved, That the friends of temperance should make no compromise—ask for no modification in the present license law, but demand at the hands of our legislators, the adoption of the Maine Liquor Law, or the entire prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

Resolved, That we, as members of this convention, believe that we are engaged in a work of humanity, and that nothing should induce us to flag in our zeal; but that we should quicken our efforts, and continue our exertions in advancing the interests of the cause, and use every proper means to bring temperance reform before the minds of the people.

Resolved, That the next meeting of the society be held at Houston, on the first Saturday in December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the convention be published in the different papers in the county, and that the different papers throughout the State be requested to give them an insertion.

Resolved, That the convention now adjourn.

T. H. TATLOW, President.

A. STEED, Secretary.

An Outline of Senator Atchison's Speech at Parkville,

Aug. 6th, 1853.

(Continued.)

The Col. informed the people in his Kansas speech, that the Osage and Kansas tribes in 1825 and the Pawnees in 1833 ceded all their lands south of the Platte and out to the Red River, and up to the head of the Kansas, &c. Well, this is true and everybody knew it before the Col. told them of it.—But for what purpose was the cession made? Did such treaties open the land for immediate settlement by white men at that time, or at any time since? This is the question. I say no. Col. Benton says yes. The terms of the treaty with the Pawnees in 1833 are in these words: "Art. 1st. The confederated bands of the pawnees aforesaid hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all their right, title and interest in and to all the land lying south of the Platte river. Art. 2d. The land relinquished and ceded hereby, so far as the same is not, and shall not be assigned to any tribe or tribes, shall remain a common hunting ground during the pleasure of the President, for the Pawnees and other friendly Indians who shall be permitted by the President to hunt on the same."

Surely there is nothing in this treaty with the Pawnees which favors Col. Benton's views. On the contrary every thing is against it. All the land ceded by the Pawnees which "is not and shall not be assigned to any tribe or tribes, shall remain a common hunting ground, &c." The land was granted, not for the purpose of settling white men in it, but for other purposes. The treaties with the Osages and Kansas ceded their lands, after making certain reservations to the United States, without reservation on the face of the treaties, it is true. But I will venture to say, without having access to the documents at this time, that the object of the purchase of those lands by the United States from the Kansas, Osages and Pawnees, was for the purpose of locating other Indians; and that it was by both parties so understood, and not for the purpose of settling white men. And in pursuance of this understanding and purpose, very many tribes of Indians were removed from the Northern, North-western and Southern States and settled on those very lands. Such was then the avowed policy of the Government. The object of the Government and the Indians both, was to get the latter peaceably and quietly from the midst of white men, and to settle them West of the Mississippi river in a country where they would be remote from white men, and where they could indulge their ancient manners, customs and habits of living. But the wave has followed them; they are about to be swallowed up. I think I may venture this remark without shedding an Indian tear, or being under the necessity of drying it up.

Now Col. Benton says that since 1825 and 1833, the dates of the treaties with the Osages, Kansas and Pawnees, much the largest portion of that country has been open to settlement by white men and is still so. Is it not strange then, fellow citizens, if Col. Benton is right in his opinion thus expressed that the discovery has for the first time been made by him within the last few months? Is it not strange that all the country in the boundaries of Nebraska has been deemed and treated as Indian country, by our Government and by our citizens. But now all at once our old Senator has broken out, as we say, in a "fresh place." He has found a "mare's nest." But now in what I have just said, I may have done one General Sutherland (commonly called old Nebraska) injustice; who as I am informed, was among you a year or two since beating up recruits to settle Nebraska, declaring that this country which will be designated on Col Benton's map, is open for settlement.

But you declared this man crazy; and the officers of the Government threatened him with the penalties of the law. But now all is changed. I do not mention Sutherland's name for the purpose of depriving Benton of the glory of being the discoverer of this new doctrine.

Col. Benton admits that there are acts of Congress forbidding settlements on the United States lands. But he says they are a dead letter on the statute book. Now this I deny, not for the purpose of contradicting him, but because he is mistaken; for these laws are every day enforced by the courts. I will not say he is either ignorant or perverse. I also deny that any person can under any law of Congress obtain a pre-emption right by settling on any land in Nebraska. I deny that Col. Benton's map proves anything for him. His position is that there is Territory in Nebraska open to settlement by white men. I deny it. He may be right, and I may be wrong. But one thing I cannot be wrong in, and that is, his map proves nothing for him. Col. Benton says that I have made "a great parade of pains and penalties, military and civil, which citizens would incur by acting on my (B.'s) representations of the state of the country." Now, I made no parade about the matter. "Parading" is the peculiar characteristic of the gentleman himself.—He has "paraded" a map which I say proves nothing for him. Instead of calling on the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the map, why did he not simply ask him or the Secretary of the Interior for his opinion whether any country west of Missouri or Iowa could under the existing laws and treaties be settled by white men? If so, what country? This would have settled the matter with me, and would have been more satisfactory to our people who desire to emigrate to Nebraska. But the Colonel has a map which is of but little service in settling the question at issue. The day after I read the Col.'s letter to the citizens of Monroe, I addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Interior asking him his opinion to whether any portion of the Nebraska Territory is open to settlement by white men? And if so, what portion? If the Secretary can consistently with his duty answer me, then the question is settled. He is the officer of Government who has charge of the administration of our public lands and Indian relations. The very man whose opinions are to be respected in relation to those subjects. They are to be observed unless the President orders otherwise, or they are reversed by the decision of the Courts. I expect an answer from the Secretary in a few weeks.—When I receive it, I will ask the favor of friend Park to publish it in his very respectable paper, for the information of all concerned. I have no pride of opinion in the matter. I care not whether Col. Benton should be right or wrong. Indeed I rather hope he may be right. Many of our citizens are anxious to go into that country. I trust that they may be gratified. But Col. Benton says that the opinion I expressed, dissenting from him was calculated "to do great injury to the people of the State." Now I do not see how my opinion can do the least injury to the people of the State. If they act upon it they can sustain no injury, whether it be right or wrong. But if they act upon Col. Benton's opinion and he should be mistaken in the law, then they will sustain great injury. For it is no small matter for a poor man to leave his home in Missouri and travel hundreds of miles into the Indian country and then be driven back. I have witnessed such scenes; and would be very unwilling to bear the weight of all the curses of men, women, and children, which will be heaped on the head of the honorable gentleman if he should be mistaken in his opinion. I, therefore, again, at the risk of doing "great injury to the people of the State," advise them not to act upon the opinion of our old Senator until they hear further.

[To be continued.]

MINNESOTA.—The climate and agricultural features of Minnesota are similar to Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, with this difference, to wit: In place of the rugged hills of New England, Minnesota abounds in fertile and easily cultivated lands, level or slightly undulating.

The New England man has marked characteristics, and he loves the steady cold winters, with uniform sleighing in its season, as well as the genial rays of a summer's sun.

This characteristic of New England's laborious and energetic sons constitutes them the fit dwellers in Minnesota.

Accordingly, the result of our inquiries show that the majority of the citizens and influence in Minnesota has come from New England.

Over the fertile soil of Minnesota, the New England of the West, rapidly flows the tide of humanity, liberty-loving, truth-searching, philosophy-applying, equity-vindicating, and law-abiding.

As with the Puritans, the school house and the house of God were among their first provisions—so in Minnesota.—[Intelligencer.]

'CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST,'
"BETTER THAN THE BEST."

Is our Rule for Book and Job Printing.

WE are authorized to announce O. G. STRONG a candidate for City Marshal at the approaching November election.